## NEW YORK HERALD.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. PEPICE S. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND SASSAU STS.

TPAMS, could in advance.

THE DAILY HER ALD Leaves per copy 27 per assum.

THE WEERLY HER ALD every Saturday, at 654 cents the copy, or 83 per annum: the European Edition 34 per annum: to any part of the Continent, both to induite pushed:

ALL LETERS by many Substrictions or with advarable metals to be pour pant, or the pastage will be deducted from the money remitted.

OR MESS PONDENCE, containing imporVOLDYTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing the containing important containing the containing

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE Bowery-Evanne-Rouse Dia SEDADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-OTHEALO-THE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-William Tale

NATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street - Afternoon-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A Goon Pallow AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Nicolo Family-Who-Gream Finer-Evening The Om BREWERY. BROADWAY MENAGERIE-LINGUPURIAN KING-MAN

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPSEA GOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Brondway-Buck WE NICEOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 45 Broadway-

BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-PANORAMA OF BRENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad-

WHOLE WORLD 57' and 379 Broadway Afternoon New York; Monday, March 20, 1854.

Circulation of the Daily Herald for the Last Week. 
 Wareh
 Week.

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 14—Monday
 50,640

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 14—Tuesday
 51,600

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 15—Wednesday
 51,360

 4
 16—Thursday
 52,560

 4
 17—Friday
 51,480

 4
 18—Saturday
 53,280

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain McGowan, will leave this port this afternoon, a two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD, California edition, containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world,

will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their oders as early as possible.

The News.

Our exchange papers are filled with accounts of the disastrous effects of the late gale of the country-Some idea of the violence of the storm may b formed by reading the extracts published to-day, which report the unroofing of buildings, levelling of houses, destruction of telegraph poles, and injury to chipping, bridges, &c. We fear, however, the full extent of the damage has not yet been correctly accertained. Very full accounts from Albany and Troy are given. The Albany and Buffalo telegraph lines were prostrated by the storm, and are still

We publish in another column a letter from a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, by satisfactorily set at rest. The writer serts that no man could have been nominated for United States Senator who was not in favor of Douglas's bill, and that the soundness of the nomi. nee on that point was a test in the caucus.

By referring to another part of to-day's paper it will be seen that our city still maintains its unenvia ble notoriety for confingrations. On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out at 168 Allen street, thence extending into Orchard street, destroying a number of ps and dwellings. The amount of pr consumed by this fire is not large, being estimated at about twenty thousand dollars, but great distress is entailed upon the mechanics and others employed on the premises, who are thus thrown out of em-ployment. A member of Hook and Ladder Co. No. was killed, and several others severely wounded, by the falling of a chimney of one of the houses burned in Wooster street. On Sunday morning a stable at No. 108 Suffolk street was burned down, and five valuable horses destroyed.

Our New Haven correspondents have furnished us with accounts of the recent disastrous riot in that city. On the night of the 17th inst. several collisions took place at Boston between the police and rowdies, and an officer was severely beaten.

The details of the news from Mexico may be found sewhere, but there is nothing of importance. The country seems to be in an extremely disaffected state, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of the government. A decree has been issued, prohibiting the consignment of vessels or cargoes to supercargo or captains—they must be consigned to some established commercial house of the port to which they go. Our Minititlan correspondence furnishes some interesting information relative to the Tehuantepec

By the arrival of the Crescent City we have news from Havana to the 14th instant. From the letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere, it will be seen that there has not been the slightest attempt on the part of the Spanish officials at redressing the outrage we have suffered at their hands. The reconstrance of American citizens in Havana in connection with the subject, which we also publish, will be read with much interest.

Returns from 204 towns in New Hampshire have been received, giving Baker 795 majority. So far as known, 143 democrats and 154 opposition members have been elected to the House of Representatives. Francis N. Shaw, of Massachusetts, a reporter of the associated press, died at Washington City yesterday.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, with four days later news from Europe, is now due.

Our Relations with Spain-The Foreign Policy of the Administration. We perceive by the government organ, that the administration has sent a special messenger to Madrid with despatches to Mr. Soulé, relative to the recent outrage upon our commerce at the port of Havana. According to the organ, our Minister at Madrid will be instructed to demand indemity for the outrage referred to, and also to endeaeor to induce the Spanish government to confer diplomatic powers on the Captain-General of Cuba. The last require ment is made with a view to bring about such a state of things as this. Now we are obliged to negotiate upon Cuban affairs with Madrid, we desire that all this unnecessary delay may be averted by direct diplomatic action on the part of the Captain-General of Cuba. His go vernment gives him the power to do a wrong but no authority to redress it.

The government organ is heroic in the articl referred to, and says that it impatiently walt the decision of the Spanish government. In the organ goes on to say, the Spanish govern ment gives us full indemnity within a rea conside time to our opening diplomatic re-

els with City Paper there will I

disposition on the part of the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two countries. If the Spanish government refuses to do this, the organ will advocate " the employing of all the power which the gover nment can command in support of our right and

interests with Cuba." Now all this is very well said, and ic is cheering to the American people to know what course the organ will "advocate;" but ft is also very evident that the Spanish go cernment, which is distinguished for delays, will take a long time for consideration before the matter is finally settled. The present, movement of our government appears propapt and decided; but on account of the imbecility of General Pierce and his adviners it is very doubtful whether er not the edministration will adhere to one line of policy from one week's end to the beginning of another. Neither the American people or the American press can trust General Pierce with so important a question; and unless he is spurred up to some decisive action at the present time things will go on the same old way; and a very bad way it is.

For a series of years the interests of American citizens sojourning in Cuba have been insulted and outraged by the authorities at Havana. Americans resident in that city, have been subject to insult and contumely-sometimes to fine and imprisonment—on mere suspicion that they had committed some overt act; vessels have been seized and detained on the most filmsy pretexts; our consuls have interfered in vain, and our trade with Cubs has been injured by restrictions such as are without a parallel in any other part of the civilized world. Various administrations have neglected these matters, and have failed to see the necessity of demanding instant reparation from Spain, as well as to require such action on her part as would confer upon the Captain-General full diplomatic powers. Now we have another outrage, and the President has transmitted instructions upon the subject to our Minister at Madrid. Well, suppose the instructions reach Madrid, and Mr. Soulé, having no more duels on hand, and having settled his tailor's affairs, immediately commences his diplomatic operations with the Court of Madrid, what will be the result? The Spanish government is not the only party interested, as we shall see.

According to the avowed admission of Lord Clarendon, as stated in a late speech in Parliament, the present coalition between the great powers of Europe has not only in view the settlement of the Eastern question, but France and England have also united for the purpose of arranging American affairs upon such a basis as may be satisfactory to them; so that it will be easily seen that Spain will have the aid of English and French diplomats in the settlement of her present difficulties with the United States. Mr. Soulé, then, will have to treat with an alliance between England, France, and Spain. These diplomats are well aware of the advan tage to be gained by that formidable diplomatic weapon, delay; and the Spanish ministry, assisted by the representatives of France and England will make the most of it. Then they will deal in protocols, diplomatic notes, couriers, and every other species of the ceremony for which these gentlemen are distinguished, so that one or two years may elapse before Mr. Soulé can obtain any definite reply to send back to his government. In fact, during the interval of time which will be occupied in this consultation. Mr. Soulé will have sufficient leisure to fight half a dozen duels, and settle all vexed questions of costume for double that number of ministers plenipotentiary to any court in the civilized or uncivilized, Christian or barbarian world.

Ought our government, or our people who make the government, and by determination can dictate its policy, to put up with all this antiquated nonsense about protocols, notes, couriers, and similar humbug, in which diploacy in the Old World sees fit to disguise itself? In a similar difficulty between Russia and Turkey, the Autocrat pursued quite a different course. He marched his troops into the Turkish Principalities-he keeps the Principalities, and he probabily will keep them until England and France shall bring Turkey to her senses, and the matter shall be settled in a manner compatible with the dignity and the power of Russia. This is the style in which the Autocrat conducts his diplomatic negotiations; and his boldness and vigor astonished the vascillating cabinets and hesitating sovereigns

We are disposed to believe that this would be the proper mode for the government of the United States to deal with such an effete and broken down government as that of old Spain, and we are inclined to the opinion that the proposal to suspend the neutrality laws was a good one. Our government should send a powerful fleet to Havana to take possession of that port and the island of Cuba. We could then wait for Spain to make the reparation we demand; and she with her allies could take as much time for diplomacy as the farthest limits of its rules might allow. Meanwhile, the "Gem of the Antilles" would be increased in value. at least one hundred per cent by the influx and establishment of American capital-American merchants-American ships-American mechanics-American newspapers-American education, and American regulations.

of Western Europe.

## The Future of Russia.

Those who regard the present position of Russia as a hopeless and a desperate one, must know but little of her vast internal resources or of the incidents of her singular career. There is no country, perhaps, which possesses within herself more of the elements of commercial independence, or that can afford to continue longer in a state of political isolation She grows more grain than is required for her own consumption; the produce of her mines is immense, and since the time of Peter the Great. and more especially during the reign of the present Emperor, her progress in the manufacturing arts has been unprecedentedly rapid. Of manufactories of every kind, smelting works, engineering works, cotton and woollen factories, tanneries, tallow melting works, and soap factories, she possesses sufficient to supply the wants of her population, and her inland trade is carried on by an extensive and admirably devised system of water communication. The natural facilities afforded by her great rivers, such as the Volga, Dwina, Dniester, and Don, which place the heart of the Empire in communication with the White, the Black, the Carpian, and the Baltic seas, have been improved and multiplied by the construction of anals, intersecting the country in every direc tion, and connecting those rivers and seas. Sh s dependent upon foreign imports to a com paratively insignificant extent, and the suspenion of her exports by the blockade of her ports, will not inflict any material injury upon her

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with' in her own dominions, or fresh outlets and

ch annels through her Asiatic possessions.

Thus situated in a commercial point of view, and unassailable in her territor'al position, Russia has but little to apprehend from the state of isolation in which s e fin's herself. This very isolation, in tead of being a source of weakness, is, in fact, a source of strength to her; for it imparts unity and force to her action, and teaches her to rely alone upon her own resources. declared enemy is safer than a doubtful ally, and in forcing Austria and Prussia to a categorical explanation of their intentions, the Ozar has clearly defined his position, and removed from his mind considerations that would have ultimately hampered and embarrassed him. He now stands uns ackled by either po litical sympathies or former alliances, and is free to give effect to the traditional policy of his predecessors. The course that he has to pursue is a simple and effective one; and he appears, from his late declaration to the peace deputation, to be fully impressed with its advantages. He has only to act up n the defensive, and wait patiently until the force of events and the diversity of interests that prevails amongst his opponents break up the coalition formed against him, and leave him at liberty to carry out his designs. A year or two of harrassing and resultless hostilities, continued at enormous expense and waste of life, will inevitably lead to discontent and perhaps revolutionary explosions in both England and France, and dissolve of itself this grand political combination, on which the cabinets of the Western governments so much pride themselves.

The Empress Catherine, in writing to Volaire, in 1769, made use of this remarkable and prophetic phrase, which up to the present time has been strikingly exemplified :- "We have war, it is true," she said, (war with the Porte,) but Russia has been long carrying on that sort of game, and she always issues from it more flourishing than she entered it. Each war is with her the parent of some new resource, which imparts a fresh impulse to her commerce and influence." The results of the approaching struggle will prove no exception to the prevailing rule of her destiny. The acquisitions that she has already made in Europe, at the expense of Sweden, Germany, Poland and Turkey, and in Asia by successive invasions of Persia, Georgia, Tiflis, Erivan and Circassia, are but the first steps in a successful career of conquest, which will ultimately bring under her sway a wider extent of dominion than has ever before been ruled over by any Christian potentate. The only eventuality that can arrest this otherwise inevitable course of events, is the triumph of the revolutionary principle throughout Europe. which, by destroying the old and effete systems of government, and inaugurating a new era of progress far in advance of the semi-civilization of Russia would give another turn and direction to the affairs of the world.

JOHN VAN BUREN, GENERAL PIERCE, AND THE New York Press .- Some time last January, the proprietor of the Evening Day Book, which had made a very respectable reputation on the strength of Mr. Foster's spicy city articles, and its consistent advocacy of the constitutional rights of the South, was in want of an assistant editor-Mr. Foster having left the paper some two years before. Mr. Stimson consequently applied to Mr. Hall, of the Commercial Advertiser, who sent him up "a young man by the name of" Wright, a nephew of Governor Wright, of New Jersey, who rolled up his sleeves and went to work with paste and scissors.

Shortly after Mr. Wright made certain pro posals to Mr. Stimson, to the effect that if he ould bring the Day Book out as an organ of the Pierce administration, he (Wright) was autherized to offer him \$10,000. Stimson was as poor as a rat, and the bait took. The young man by the name of Wright went on to Washington, armed with a letter from John Van Buren to President Pierce, and with other credentials.

The President and Cabinet apparently responded heartily to Mr. Van Buren's warm recommendation of his protegé; and all sorts of promises of patronage, government advertising, &c., &c., were made on behalf of the Day Book. A sop or two, in the shape of some advertisements, seemed to clinch the matter. and the paper gradually came out for the administration, by which, of course, it lost the greater portion of its friends and subscribers. When they thought the concern was sufficiently crippled, and could never recover from the dose of Pierceism it had administered to itself. they cooled off, and John Van Buren refused plumply to sign an endorsement of the Day Book, which had already been signed by several of the leading friends of the administration, on the ground that it had not yet sufficiently nastified itself with free soilism.

Stimson, now becoming alarmed, and finding that he had been "sold," made haste to rid himself of his new assistant; and the Day Book has recently resumed pretty much its old tone and position. We recognise, too, again in it columns the pen of its old editor, Mr. G. G. Foster, who is an experienced journalist, and shall be glad to see that he has not taken hold too late to restore the "spicy little Day Book" to public favor.

Something like a similar negotiation must have taken place with the Times, for it has been following-rather weakly, to be sure-in the wake of the Day Book, till recently the Nebraska movement has blown everything sky high, thrown John Van Buren on shore, and consigned the leadership of the administration to Captain Rynders alone.

THE HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS .- We are gratified to hear from Albany that the bill known as " the anti-harbor encroachments bill," has passed the Senate by the very large majority of twenty-one to one. Mr. Hutchins, the only dissenting m mber, introduced an amendment that of course was negatived. It embodied the old plea, which has been urged over and over again, and always refuted, that the bill interferes with the vested rights of the citizens of Brooklyn. The contest all along has been one literally between New York and Brooklyn-the former being the champion of the public, and the latter of its own private interest. The point at issue -that for which New York contends-is that the harbor of the city should not be injured in order to gratify the wishes or the cupidity o any clique or party. It has been clearly proved by practical, experienced men, before the committee appointed by the State Legislature to investigate the matter, that the piers along the East river have so far diminished the body of water, and have so obstructed the navigation, that here vessels in former years could sail with the utmost case it is now barely possible, with

bi sed opinion that the harbor of New York will be ruined if the system of building these piers is continued. Upon such evidence as this no disinterested citizen of either New York or Brooklyn can help concurring with the provisions of this bill. Within a few years New York has become the second commercial city in the world, and in a few years more she will rank as the first; provided-and it is an indispensable provisothat her harbor is preserved intact. The people of New York have been accused of being actuated by selfish motives in this matter. It has been said that they have aggrandized themselves at the expense of the harbor, and are now jealous lest the same privilege should be extended to Brooklyn. This is a mistake, as every one must see, with the facts of the case before him. It involves, to a certain extent, the question of our future commercial supre macy-a question in which all are alike interested. The vote in the State Senate demonstrates how small is the party opposed to the measure: and we believe that in the House the result will be the same.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW-IMPORTANCE OF THE RECENT DECISION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massa chusetts, declaring unconstitutional a section of the liquor law of that State, commonly known as the Maine law, is an event of considerable public interest and importance. The opinion was drawn up and delivered by Chief Justice Shaw, and was concurred in by all the Judges. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts is distinguished for its learning and ability, and the decision will have much weight throughout the country.

The Court declare the fourteenth section of the Massachusetts act unconstitutional. That section directs that if three persons, voters, &c., should make complaint, under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorized, &c., said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search, to any sheriff, &c., who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant. The clause contains a provision for a more special complaint to warrant the search of a dwelling house. The Court says:

In house. The Court says:

I. The measures directed by the first tenth section of this act are in violation of the formula article of the fill of Rights. That article declares that every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and selaures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, &c. It appears to us that this act in terms warrants and requires unreasonable searching and seizures, and is, therefore, contrary to the constitution.

II. Another ground upon which we are of opinion that the act is unconstitutional, is that the commencement and course of proceedings required and directed by the

II. Another ground upon which we are of opinion that the act is unconstitutional, is that the commencement and course of proceedings required and directed by the series of measures provided for in the act, many of the precautions and safeguards, for the security of persons and property, and the most valuable rights of the subject, so sedulously required and insisted on in the laws of all well ordered governments, and specially prescribed as the growing rule of the Legislature in our declaration of rights, are overlooked and disregarded.

The Bill of Rights declares, article one, that all men have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights, among others, that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property.

Article X.—Each individual has a right to be protected in his property by standing laws.

Article X.—Each individual has a right to be protected in his property by standing laws.

Art. XI. Every subject ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, &c., to obtain right and justice freely, &c.

Art. XII. No autiect shall be held to answer for any offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally described to him. He shall have a right to produce all proofs favorable to him, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, to be fully heard in his dence; and no subject shall be arrested or deprived of his property, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

The ominion is very long, and the grounds.

The opinion is very long, and the grounds, as stated in detail, on which this part of the law is pronounced unconstitutional, are nu-

They are, mainly, the uncertainty which, in many respects, characterizes the proceedings; the fact that the person proceeded against has no opportunity to be confronted face to face with his accusers; that he has not the benefit of the legal presumption of innocence, but is obliged to prove that he is not guilty; and that no provision is made by the statute for a trial, for a determination by judicial proofs, of the facts, upon the truth of which alone the property can be justly confiscated and destroyed. On the contrary, the statute expressly directs that if the owner fail to appear, or (that is, if he does appear) unless he can prove that the liquors were lawfully kept, they shall be declared forfeited, and the owner shall be adjudged to pay a fine and costs.

As to the provision of the statute which authorizes a judgment for a fine and costs, with an alternative sentence to imprison thirty days

in case of non-payment, the court say :-The specific ground on which this part of the statute, directing proceedings in personam, is repugnant to the provisions of the constitution in that as a charge of crime or offence, there is no provision for an indictment, information or complaint, on oath or otherwise, in which the specific offence, of keeping or depositing spirituous liquors, intended for sale, is in any way described, so that it can be put on record and traversed, or an issue thereon be joined and tried in the due course of law.

By those old-fashioned people, who, through all the madness of fanaticism, have adhered to the notion that man's personal liberty, his exemption from unreasonable search, the unmolested enjoyment of his property, are things equally as important as the virtue of temperance, this decision by a court of so much eminence will be hailed as an evidence that some of the safeguards of our rights remain firm and steadfast. A man's house is his castle, and when it ceases to be so a house is hardly worth having. Invading the highest rights of the citizen, for the sake of reforming his diet or drink, is a proceeding too arbitrary in its character to be long maintained in this country. Temperance is an excellent thing; but there are other things-great personal rights-excellent and valuable also.

This decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts will be followed in other States. Important results will ensue from it. It will be well for those who frame future temperance statutes to have more regard to the fundamental principles of all law, and to rights which, at this day, even Legislatures cannot invade with

SANDERS IS COMING-CLEAR THE WAY FOR Young America.—The recall of George Sanders by the Senate has given rise to a good deal of speculation amongst the quid nuncs of the English press. They cannot understand why a progressive democrat like George should be unfortunate enough to fall under the displeasure of a democratic body. They have yet to learn that there is in this free country, as in others, a considerable amount of old fogyism, which is antipathetic to the political smartness and goaheadativeness impersonated by the entertainer of Ledru Rollin and Mazzini. They are representatives, in fact, of two opposite principlesthe one furnishing the steam and the other acting as the drag to the political wheel. As soon as George has completed the details of the great movement which he is engaged in organizing in Europe, he will no doubt return to he aid of a tug-boat, to turn them round. Scientihis country to settle his accounts with the tifle men-men thoroughly acquainted with the | Secrete and make short work with his political to the et water her. Northbroad that he

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-ITS INCREAS-ING DUTIES AND ITS ANCIENT ORIGIN.-A petition was recently presented in the Se signed by all the leading members of the bar of New York, without distinction of party, calling for the passage of a bill which would place the clerkship of the Common Pleas upon the same footing as the clerkship of the Superior Court. The subject was referred to a committee of the Senate, who immediately reported a bill, which we have already published, and which, it is confidently expected, will pass. This measure has become indispensably necessary; the business of the County Clerk's office has become so unwieldy from having added to it the clerkship of the Supreme Court, in which are embraced all the records of the late Court of Chancery with the clerkship of the Common Pleas, that it can no longer be managed with satisfaction. The records and papers of the Common Pleas are consequently in a state of the greatest confusion, which not only obstructs the daily transaction of business in that court, but is attended with still more serious consequences, as the title to real estate depends upon the regularity of many of the proceedings of the courts, such as the partition of the estates of infants, and sales of land ordered by the court.

In investigating titles, important papers relating to such matters are asked for, but cannot te found, and papers of the Court are continually missing. This state of things has existed for some time, and is daily growing worse; and although attempts have been hitherto made to correct the evil, by separating from the office of the County Clerk the clerkship of the Common Pleas, and limiting it to the clerkship of the Supreme Court, and the various other duties appertaining to the county, the County Clerks, who have a great pecuniary interesttogether with considerable political patronage, in keeping up the present regulations-have managed from time to time to stave off the action of the Legislature. But this cannot be done forever. Lawyers and litigants have borne with those annoyances for a long time, and they have at last become so thoroughly aroused that they will endure it no longer.

Political influences will no doubt be brought to bear against this desirable change, and though the present Legislature is whig, we have no doubt that the needed reform will take its course. The system maintained in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court is admirable and we have no doubt that a similar arrangement in respect to the Common Pleas would be highly advantageous to that court, where an enormous amount of business is transacted. It appeared by the statistical tables which were published in the HERALD on the 1st of January, that although composed of but three judges, the Common Pleas did more business during the past year than other courts where the judges are more numerous. This, however, may be attributed to the popularity of the court, and the fact of its being the final appellate tribunal from the Marine Court, and all the other inferior courts. It is, moreover, the oldest court in the city-its records extending back to the days of the Dutch dynasty, when it was presided over by a burgomaster and schepens, in the days of the redoubtable Stuyvesant. The English afterwards gave it a new name, the burgomaster being changed into mayor, and the schepens into aldermen.

The bill now before the Legislature will accomplish what is necessary to ensure the full and efficient despatch of the business of the court, and as a movement of convenience and acility to lawyers, litigants, and reporters, we wish it a speedy passage.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.-The Trabune asserts that there is no truth in the statement that the "Prince of Showmen," Barnum, intends to resign the Presidency of the Crystal Mr. Barnum accepted the office conditionally, and with the understanding that if, upon a careful examination, it was possible to resuscitate it, and make the exhibition remunerative to the stockholders, he would give his best energy to the work. A committee was appointed to make the investigation. And what is

It appears that the company was chartered in the year 1852; that its capital stock is \$500,-000, of which amount \$489,000 were issued. By the statement of the directors, dated February 1, 1854, it is shown that the total receipts of the company from all sources, including its capital, was \$938,873 05. As the above statement does not show any cash on hand, it is proper to add the \$125,000 acknowledged indebtedness as so much received either by labor or otherwise. Hence, it will appear that the total receipts were \$1,063,873 05; and upon investigation it is discovered that the company is now in debt \$178,000. It further appears that \$100,000 of the bonds of the company were issued by the old directors, which Messrs. Duncan & Sherman hold in trust, and have as collateral security for their payment of a mortgage on the building. Of the above bonds, \$73,000 have been sold-\$35,000 to Messrs. Duncan & Sherman, and \$38,000 to the late directorsalmost exclusively to those who were re-elected on the union ticket. The balance-\$27,000-of the bonds not sold, it is said, will not bring in Wall street more than sixty cents on a dollar.

The charter expires by limitation in 1857. Article ninth of this charter reads as follows:-" The stockholders of the company hereby created shall be jointly and severally individually liable for all debts that may be due and owing to all the laborers, servants, and others in their employ, for services performed for said company."

At the expiration of the lease of Reservoir square, the building, without any further equivalent, becomes the property of the city by the terms of the lease; and we learn that an effort has been made to induce hotel keepers and others to purchase one or more thousand dollars worth of tickets, to meet immediate and pressing demands; but for want of success it has been abandoned.

The only hope now remaining is to assess the stockholders twenty per cent, which will furnish Mr. Barnum about \$100,000 to meet present emergencies.

The present average expenses of the company are \$425 per day; the average daily receipts are \$125-making a daily loss of \$300. Is it probable that Mr. Barnum will continue the management of this concern, with such a crushing weight upon it?

ONE OF THE AIDERS IN THE ESCAPE OF THE WISCONSIN FUGI-TIVE SLAVE ALEESTED.—Mr. Booth, the editor and proprietor of the Milwaukie Free Democrat, has been arrested on a charge of obstructing the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in the case of Joshua Glover, in Wisconsin.

Postman Con et .- The President has affelicity record

For the past week, the theatres, with the exception of Broadway, have experienced a falling off in the num bers of the audiences, as compared with the very full houses which have greeted the eyes of the managers since last September. Even with this falling off, how-ever, the business has been good, and several popular favorites have taken their annual benefits, and each has been greeted with been greeted with a goodly array of their friends on the attreeting occasion.

At the Broadway theatre, Mr. Edwin Forrest com-

menced an engagement on Monday evening last, and was enthusiastically received by a very full house. He has appeared during the week as Hamlet, Richelieu, Brutus, la, Lear, and Damon. This evening, he will play "Othello," with Mr. Conway, as Iago; Mr. Pope, as Cassio: Mm. Ponisi, as Desdemona, and Mrs. Abbott, as

At Burton's theatre, during the week, there have been varied and attractive performances. Mr. G. C. Jordan and Mrs. Duckland have taken benefits, and good ones. The last novelty at this house, "The Lancers," has been played several times, to the delight of the people. Mr. Jordan as "De Courcy," and Mr. Fisher as "Col. De Franc-Epec," give us some fine acting in this piece. Mr. Burton's "Blauquet" is excessively Burtonian, and immensely funny. The mounting of the piece, music, uniforms, &c., are superb. The piece was played at three London theatres, but we do not think that either of them surpassed Burton's. At this theatre, to-night, Mr. Charles Fisher, an excellent actor, has a benefit. He plays "William Tell," and his daughter makes her debut as "Albert." Two other pieces will be given, and we doubt not that Mr. Fisher will have a bumper house.

At the Bowery theatre, last Monday evening, the legitimate drama was restored, very much to the delight of its patrons. "Macbeth" was the play; Mr. E. Eddy as Macbeth, Mr. John R. Scott as Macduff, and Mrs. Hamblin as Lady Macbeth. Messrs. Eddy and Scott were warmly received, and Mrs. Hamblin received a cordia greeting. Through the week, legitimate pieces have been played to full houses. This evening, "Evadue," in which the artists above named will sustain the leading parts. Mr. Buckstone's farce, "The Rough Diamond," will also be played; Miss Alice Gray, a stranger to the metropolita:

teards, will appear as Margery.

At the National theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" keeps he stage. During the past week Mr. J. J. Prior, Mr. J. lingard, and Miss Cordelia Howard have had benefits. "Uncle Tem's Cabin" is to be played this evening. On Tuesday, Mr. G. W. L. Fox, a favorite at this house, and a clever comedian, has a benefit.

At Wallack's theatre a new farce, called "A Good Fel low," written by C. M. Walcot, has been played. Mr. L. S. Thempsen had a benefit on Tuesday. This evening 'Love for Love" and "A Good Fellow."

At Barnum's Museum, "The Old Brewery" has been delineated to good houses. It is to be played again to-night, and there is also an afternoon performance. At Christy's Minstrels, 472 Broadway; Wood's, 444

Broadway; and Buckley's, 539 Broadway, interesting entertainments are offered for this evening. Mr. G. S. Buckley has retired from Buckley's Serenaders for a short ne, and Messrs. E. Horn and T. F. Briggs have been engaged in his place. Mr. Buckley's health has been impaired by over-exertion and a campaign in California. The sixth anniversary dinner of the American Dramatic

Fund Association is to take place at the Astor House on the 10th of April.

Miss J. M. Davenport had a benefit at the Charle

The Orleans theatre is open again, with "The Wandering Jew," arranged from M. Sue's novel.

The Front street theatre, Baltimore, is occupied by an

equestrian company.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt commenced an engagement at the Chesnut street theatre, Philadelphia, on Mc last, and took her benefit on Friday night. On Wednesday she appeared as Parthenia, in "Ingomar," Mr. A.
H. Eavenport appearing for the first time as Ingomar.
She will remain another week at the Chesnut. It is announced as her last engagement in Philadelphia, and

her farewell to the stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are playing at Risley's

Varieties, Washington.

A company, under the management of J. G. Cartlitch, is giving performances at Cleveland, Ohio. A late Calcutta paper advertises two bands of negro

minstrels and a theatrical performance by amateurs. Senora I epita Soto is dancing at Charles' theatre, Memphis, Tenn. Van Amburgh's menagerie was there on the 10th, ca route for the North.

The Broadway Theatre Association, consisting of gen tlemen attached to that theatre, gave its first annual ball at the Apollo Rooms, on Monday. Some four hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and the ball was a successful and pleasant affair.

The Montreal theatre is now open, and a company from New York, under Mr. J. Crouta, are playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with success.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 12th, says:-

There has been a perfect round of gayety in our city during the week now closed. A soirée donsante at the St. Charles Hotel, one of the most brilliant re-nnions of the season, was postponed from Monday evening to Tuesday, and was then attended by one of the most fashionday, and was then attended by one of the most fashionable throngs that have graced any of the numerous parties of the winter. The début of the Sontag and Devries froupes at the st. Charles theatre, was also an event in our gay annals. There has rarely been seen a more attractive and pleasing spectacle in New Orleans, than that presented by the dress circle and parquette, so full of well dressed and beautiful ladies, on this occasion. Two other audiences of the same character have lent the charm of their presence to the subsequent performances of this accomplished company. Besides these, Jullien has been busy at Odd Fellows' Hall, having given four concerts, and one tal marque, all of which have been well attended. But these are not all. We have had two French operas at the American theatre, and one at the Orleans, and theatricals of lithium.

J. P. Addams is performing an engagement at the National theatre, Cincinnati.

Mrs. McCready commenced an engagement on Monday evening last at Newark.

Miss. A. Ince, a young American actress, made her first appearance at the National theatre, Washington, on

Monday evening last.
F. S. Chanfrau, Miss Albertine, and Sir William Don, are playing at the Howard Athenseum, Boston.

Paul Julien has been delighting the citizens of Havan with his wonderfully precocious powers. Gottschalk, the pianist, is also there. Madame Sontag and her company, it is stated, includ-ing Alfred Jaeli, the pianist, and Camillo Urso, the violin-

at, have concluded an engagement to go to Mexico, to give concerts and operas.

Mr. and Mrs. Waller have made a great hit, it is said,

in the Sandwich Islands. The Monplasir troupe have arrived in San Francis Mr. Couldock is playing at Chicago, III.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence commence an engagement at

uffalo this evening.

The new museum at Lowell, Mass., is a commodious and elegant house. It is now open under the management of W. L. Ayling. Mr. D. S. Palmer is stage man At the Museum, Boston, on Saturday, Miss Robertson

played for the benefit of the Boston Provident Association. This evening the museum management and company give a complimentary testimonial to Mr. Bourcicault. Miss Robertson has played seven weeks to full houses. Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Clarke, of New York, are giving

Shakspearian readings in the New England towns.

Mr. Lewis E. Josselyn, of Lynn, has come out as a

reader of Shakspeare.

Mr. Macallister is giving exhibitions at the Portland. theatre, under the management of W. B. English. Mr. Dempster is giving concerts at Savannah, Ga

The Germania Musical Society give a concert at Pro ridence, R. I., on Tuesday evening. A "burlesque Jullien orchestra" of twenty-four persons, gave a concert on Thursday, 16th.

W. E. Anderton had a benefit at the Charleston (S. C.) theatre on the 16th.

Madame Anna Bishop had given three concerts in San

Francisco with partial success. The first drew a crowd-ed house at five dollars per seat. The second was not so well attended, and for the third the price of tickets was reduced to two dollars. Miss Heron was playing at the Metropolitan. Madame Thillon was playing an engage-ment at Sacramento. At the Adelphi, C. R. Thorne, manager, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been produced-Mr manager, "Chele Jom; Mrs. Thorne as Topsy; Eliza, Miss Thorne as Uncle Tom; Mrs. Thorne as Topsy; Eliza, Miss E. Thorne; Mrs. Bird, Miss J. Pelby. The Chapmans were playing at the American, managed by Mr. John Jones, Mr. Lewis Baker and wife, (not Alexina Fisher,) will return to the Fast in May. They are among the "hundred thousand dollar people."

Mr. Lrooke has appeared in his version of "The Corsian Brothers," as played at the Astor Place Opera House, two years since. There was some hissing at the long scenes. The Times calls it a version by an "American" author. Each is not the fact. The piece was first played in New York, but it was arranged by Mr. Brooke. At the Princess' Mr. Kean has revived "Richard III." The last new farce, "No trish Need Apply," has been quite successful at the Strand. The Lyceum is open again

i severtises, at brury Lane, a "National